



## Grammar Worksheet/Unit 4/ Relative Clauses Study Sheet

Name:

Grade: 7 ( A )

### Relative Clauses:

There are two types of relative clauses:

1. Defining relative clauses
2. Non-defining relative clauses

### Defining Relative Clauses:

These describe the preceding noun in such a way to distinguish it from other nouns of the same class. A clause of this kind is essential to clear understanding of the noun.

Example: The boy who was playing is my brother.

### Non-Defining Relative Clauses:

Non-defining relative clauses are placed after nouns which are definite already. They do not therefore define the noun. But merely add something to it by giving some more information about it. They are not essential in the sentence and can be omitted without causing confusion. They are separated from their noun by commas. The pronoun can never be omitted in a non-defining relative clause.

Example: The boy, who was playing, is my brother.

## Relative Pronouns

	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE
<b>For people</b>	<i>Who</i>	<i>Whom/Who</i>	<i>Whose</i>
	<i>That</i>	<i>That</i>	
<b>For things</b>	<i>Which</i>	<i>Which</i>	<i>Whose</i>
	<i>That</i>	<i>That</i>	<i>Of which</i>

## EXERCISES

1. Write sentences to describe people in box A using the information in box B.

A	B
<p><del>a thief</del>      a dentist</p> <p>a butcher      a fool</p> <p>a musician    a genius</p> <p>a patient      a liar</p> <p>a photographer</p>	<p>takes photographs      is very intelligent</p> <p>sells meat              plays a musical instrument</p> <p>is ill in hospital        doesn't tell the truth</p> <p><del>steal things</del>            looks after your teeth</p> <p>is very stupid</p>

- a. *A thief is a person who steals things.*
- b. A butcher is a person who \_\_\_\_\_
- c. A musician is a person \_\_\_\_\_
- d. A patient \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Join the sentences to write a longer one.**

a. *A man phoned. He didn't say his name.*

*The man who phoned didn't say his name.*

b. A woman opened the door. She was wearing a yellow dress.

The woman \_\_\_\_\_ a yellow dress.

c. Some people live next door to us. They are very nice.

The people \_\_\_\_\_.

d. A policeman stopped our car. He wasn't very friendly.

The policeman \_\_\_\_\_.

e. A boy broke the window. He ran away.

The boy \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Write who/that/which in the blanks.**

a. I met a woman who can speak six languages.

b. What's the name of the man \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door?

- c. What's the name of the river \_\_\_\_\_ goes through the town?
- d. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ went to the party enjoyed it very much.
- e. Do you know anybody \_\_\_\_\_ wants to buy a car?
- f. Where is the picture \_\_\_\_\_ was on the wall?
- g. She always asks me questions \_\_\_\_\_ are difficult to answer.
- h. I have a friend \_\_\_\_\_ is very good at repairing cars.
- i. A coffee-maker is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ makes coffee.
- j. I don't like people \_\_\_\_\_ never stop talking.
- k. Have you seen the money \_\_\_\_\_ was on the table?
- l. Why does he always wear clothes \_\_\_\_\_ are too small for him?

**4) Make one sentence from the two short ones. The sentence in italics should become the relative clause.**

1. She worked for a man. *The man used to be an athlete.*

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2. They called a lawyer. *The lawyer lived nearby.*

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3. I sent an email to my brother. *My brother lives in Australia.*

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4. The customer liked the waitress. *The waitress was very friendly.*

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5. We broke the computer. *The computer belonged to my father.*

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5. Circle the correct answer:

**1. I know a great little restaurant ... we can get lunch.**

- a) that
- b) who
- c) where

**2. Sam knows a man ... brother works for the president.**

- a) who
- b) whose
- c) whom

**3. Students ... study hard get good grades.**

- a) when
- b) whom
- c) who

**4. Food ... is imported from other countries is expensive.**

- a) that
- b) where
- c) why

**5. The bad weather is the reason ... I was late for class yesterday.**

- a) whom
- b) when
- c) why